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How Long Will the McKinley Tariff

Stand? Ten years is the latest estimate of the leading Republican organ, the New York Tribune: " For years to come, perhaps for a generation, the

pettar of this nation has been fixed by the action o Congress. No one anticipates a raversal of judgment for ten years at least. Unless the new bill proves far more defective in working than any of its friends ax pect, the Republican party will soon be able to point t to enjoy and results as a vindication of the wisdom of

About six weeks ago the Tribune was urging the immediate passage of the Longs Elections bill, as a measure of more radical importance than even the McKinker bill:

"The Election bill carries within itself the assurance of future tariff bills by the hundred."

That looked as if the Tribune meant to threaten the merchants and manufacturers of the United States with a new tariff bill, and an unsettlement of business every time an election came around. At least, no other satisfactory explanation of our neighbor's Orphic utterance has been suggested.

No human creature can tell what the effect of the McKinker tariff will be upon the customs revenue of the Government. Predictions are guesses, and advance estimates are worthless. At the rate of expenditure established by the Fifty-first Congress, the probability is that the customs revenue derived under the MCKINLEY tariff will be insufficient to pay the score of Republican recklessness and extravagance. Then, i the Republicans remain in control, they will be confronted with the necessity either of revising the revised tariff or of stultifying the party and advocating for a large increase of the internal revenue to the oppression of domestic industry.

As between the two horns of the dilemma we are inclined to believe that the Repub-Heans would let the McKINLEY schedules stand and boldly go in for a bigger whiskey tax or heavier duties on domestic tobacco, or even for an income tax, odious and unpopular as it always is.

The possibility of this radical and interesting change of policy is not so remote. The balance sheet will tell the story at the end of the first year of the McKINLEY act's operation.

A Boomerang from the Reform Club. Gen. MARK D. WILBER of Brooklyn is one of the apostles sent out by the Reform Club to persuade the rural inhabitants of New York State that protection is a mistake The results of his observations have been communicated to the New York Times, and there is a single passage worth quoting:

"During my absence from Brooklyn I ran up into Canada for a few days, and while I was there I tool pains to look about with a view to determining what effect the McKisher bill was likely to produce in that country. I found this to be true, that the prospect of the rearing of a Chinese wall against Canadian prod ucis was having, for one effect, the growth of a feelin that Canada must make herself independent of th country in respect to a great many things for which she new largely depends upon us. For example, is Montreal I saw the foundation laying for a great m this factory was one of dastre that the enterprise migh be the fererunner of a great many more, to the enthat Canadians might be supplied with everything for which they had need by Canadian manufacturers."

Is this meant as an argument against the principle of protection for domestic indusries? If so, nothing more extraordinary in that line was ever advanced by any apostle of free trade. To appreciate its force it is only necessary

to look at the matter from the Canadian point of view.

Is it free trade or restrictions on free trade that will build up great factories in Montreal and elsewhere, and ultimately make that country independent, self-supplying, and

"No Thanks to the Speaker."

The failure of the House on Wednesday to propose or pass any resolution thanking Speaker REED for his uniform fairness and courtesy to the members, regardless of party. is noted by some of our contemporaries as an extraordinary and highly significant omission.

"The solemn fact remains," save the New York Herald, for example, "that Congress has adjourned without a vote of thanks to Speaker REED." The New York World speaks of the supposed omission as "the first of the kind in many years, if not in the history of the Government." As a matter of fact, the "omission" has no

significance whatever. It has been customary for years to express the gratitude and admiration of the House for the Speaker's services at the end of his term of office: that is, just before the final adjournment of a ngress, and not at the end of every session of that Congress. In the Senate the practice has been different.

Mr. RANDALL was the Speaker of the Forty-sixth House, and he certainly possessed the confidence and esteem of every member of the Republican minority as well as of the Democratic majority. When that House adjourned at the end of its first or long session, nobody moved a resolution of thanks. The thanks passed in the opposite direction. The Speaker expressed his sense of obligation to the House for its kindness and confidence, and declared the adjournment. Nor was there any resolution of thanks at the end of the second session. At the end of the third session, when the life of the Forty-sixth Congress was about to expire, the formal resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, and Mr. RANDALL

delivered his valed ctory reply.

The same thing is true of the Fortyseventh House, with the difference that the Speaker then was the ridiculous and unsatisfactory person named KEIPER. There was no resolution of thanks to KEIPER at the end of the first session of the Forty-seventh. On the last day of the second session Mr. RANDALL, as the leader of the minority, introduced a resolution recognizing the ability and courtesy" of the Speaker, and charitably forced it through "under the rule of propriety," in the face of considerable opposition. A division was demanded, and the unpopular KEIPER had the humiliation of hearing only 80 ayes and 8 noes upon a formal resolution which is customarily adopted by unanimous vote. This is the worst thing that has happened to any Speaker in recent times. It is much worse than anything likely to happen to Mr. REED when the time comes next March for vale-

dictory compliments. Mr. Camidalli was bpeaker of the Fortyeighth house. At the end of the first sension of that Congress there was a vote of thanks by the House, but it was to Mr. BLACKBURN, who had been filling the chair temporarily. Mr. Cantiet E was not thanked until the end of the second session, when he received the compliment of a rising vote on the usus) resolution, which was unanimous-

That, likewise, was the case in the Forty- it must be familiar with the particular work

minth Congress, Mr. CARLINESS still being the Speaker.

The first break, at least in recent years, in the custom of reserving the complimentary motion to its appropriate time at the end of the Speaker's term of office, was at the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, when resolutions were adopted thanking, not only Speaker Canaisan, but also the Clerk and the officers of the House for their courtesy during the session. At the end of the second session a similar resolution respecting Speaker Carlisle was offered in the usual ray by Mr. REED.

So much importance is attached in some nuarters to an omission that is ignorantly assumed to amount to a rebuke or an insult, that in fairness to Speaker REED we have taken the trouble to show just what the practice has been in the cases of his predecessors. Instead of it being true that this is the first omission of the kind in many years, if not in the history of the Government, the fact is that but once in many years has the House formally thanked its Speaker at the end of the first session, on the eve of adjournment for only a few weeks. That exceptional case was doubtless due to some confusion in the mind of the member offering the resolution.

Speaker REED's personal popularity with Democrate was great at the beginning of the session; and, however the minority may have come to hate his insolent politics and to abhor his official methods, we do not believe they think much less of him now as a man and a brother. It is not likely that this burly tyrant and bald-headed good fellow will be singled out at the end of the next session for a personal affront which even the ignoble KETFER escaped by the charity of Democrats. Nevertheless, it may be necessary to modify somewhat the usual phraseology of

Candidates for Governor.

compliment in REED's case.

It is worth observing that our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Tribune, omits from a list of possible Democratic candidates for Governor of New York the very necessary name of one of the most intellectually distinguished and politically important, experienced, and valued states men to be found within the Empire State Democracy-the Hon. ALFRED C. CHAPIN of Kings.

The fact that under Governor HILL's management the New York Democrats have reached a strength certain of electing their next Governor will not affect the status of any candidate before their Convention of 1891. The preferable man will be chosen fust as though the struggle would be desperate and such political finessing as the Tribund's will exert no influence toward preventing it.

Mr. Hewitt on the Labor Problem. We have seldom seen a more important

ontribution to politico-economical literature than was made by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT in his speech on Wednesday before the Iron and Steel Institute. Whether viewed as the outcome of prolonged personal study of the present interaction of capital and labor, or as the formulation of their respective rights, or as a forecast of their ultimate relations, this speech well deserves to be pondered. Like all men who honestly strive to reach and state the truth, Mr. HEWITT cannot expect to satisfy either of the parties that are arrayed against each other. He says some things likely to displease the employers of labor, and other things likely to offend the more headlong champions of workingmen. But it is an in teresting fact that the conclusions formed by this American manufacturer are almost identical with those expressed by Mr. GEORGE HOWELL, the historian of the English trade unions, and the representative of the moderate opinions which have hitherto been dominant in those associations.

The significant correspondence between the views of a wise and upright employer of workingmen and those of a wise and unright spokesman of labor will be patent if we glance at the fundamental principles long advocated in THE SUN and now set forth by Mr. HEWITT. It is, he says, the equal right of employers and employees make combinations for the purpose of advancing or reducing wages, or of establishing or resisting legislation regarded as de sirable or objectionable. The right of workmen to combine for such purposes is now recognized by law in almost all civilized countries; but the German Socialists, the New Trade Unionists in England, and a section of the American workingmen are inclined to deny to employers a correlative right of combination. Not so Mr. Howell and Mr. BROADHURST, who have successively held the post of secretary to the Parlia mentary committees appointed by the Trade Union Congresses. They acknowledge that labor can claim no right which it withholds from capital, and another influential representative of English workmen, Mr. Tom Mann, has recently declared in a London periodical that he should welcome the formation of trusts in every branch of manufactures.

Why? Because the more perfect is the organization of labor on the one hand and of capital on the other, the easier will it be to adjust controversies without recurring to the

rude and mutually harmful remedy of strikes.

Another of Mr. Hewitt's propositions is that no one has the right to compel any other workman to cease from labor. In other words, the right to work is not communal, but individual. Here, again, he must expect dissent from the German Socialists the New Trade Unionists in England, of whom Mr. John Burns is the spokesman, and from a fraction-as yet a minority-of American workmen. On the other hand, there is no principle more earnestly affirmed by Mr. Howell in his history of English trade unions than the right of the se-called 'scab" or non-unionist to take work whenever and wherever he can get it. Nor is there any doubt that in this proclamation of faith Mr. Howell expresses the convictions of the conservative majority of English unionists, whose defeat by a few votes in the recent Congress at Liverpool was plainly due to surprise. To prevent by threat or violence a non-unionist from working would be to substitute for law a regime of force-a substitution fatal to unionists themselves since in a trial of brute strength employers supported by the roused national sentiment. would in the end be sure to triumph.

Mr. HEWITT does not go an inch further than Mr. Howell, when he denounces strikes and lockouts as equally indefensible on the ground of abstract justice, and as expedients to be tolerated only in the absence of provisions for the submission of grievances to the adjudication of competent trioungle. But, as Mr. Howent points out, strikes are occasioned by a sense of injustice or supposed injustice, and they cannot be averted until men act, and are believed to act, equitably in their dealings with one another. How can men be made to act thus equivably Mr. Howell's answer is, by the voluntary reference of disputes to joint boards of arbitration in which the employers and employees in a particular trade are equally represented. Observe, the board must not be appointed by the State, but chosen by the parties in interest, and all the members of

whose regulation is desired. To exemplify how much can be done by the voluntary submission of controversies to such prop erly qualified tribunals, Mr. Howker tells us that between 1869 and 1886 the North of England Board of Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron Trade adjusted some 800 dis putes, while in the Northumberland coal trade some 3,000 disputes have been settled by joint committees without any serious disturbance of traffic in the districts af fected. It is just this voluntary submission of controversies to committees on which employers and employees are equally represented, to which Mr. HEWITT looks for the gradual extinction of the existing friction between capital and labor, and of the interference with the productive powers of the nation caused by strikes and lockouts Nor does he fail to recognize that, if such arbitration committees are to act intelligently, there must be no concealment of the

profits of business. There is no doubt that Mr. HEWITT'S position with regard to the publication of profits will be distasteful to many employers. Neither will they like to be told that blacklisting is as wrongful as boycoiting, or that an employer has no right to lock out his workmen in order to compel submission to obnoxious rules. But Mr. HEWITT is neither a demagogue nor a Little Brother of the Rich. In his speech before the Iron and Steel Institute he was not trying to court capital or to conciliate labor, but simply to expound the truth as he understands it. Would that we had more speakers of the kind!

Dr. Van Dyke's Mistake. The Rev. Dr. Van DYRE said at the meet ing of the Municipal League on Wednesday night that he expected criticism of his speech from THE SUN, and that he was ready to stand up against it.

But we shall not criticise Dr. VAN DYKE's speech. We did not enjoy the privilege of listening to it, and we have seen no sufficient report of it to suggest criticism. We assume that it was an eloquent political sermon, and it was doubtless satisfactory to the sort of people present who like that sort of thing. But of course his remarks were of no practical value. He was talking about matters of which he knew nothing, and was put forth as the spokesman of politicians who hide from him their real purposes, which are to carry out a political deal so that all hands to the contract shall get what they want in the way of offices and power. The talking of the clerical annex to the League was arranged for buncombe purposes merely, and to give the dealers further time to arrange their dicker with the Republicans and the Democratic Mugwumps. No ticket was nominated because the deal was not completed, but the highly moral sentiment expressed by the talkers served to disguise

the purposes of the conspirators. Of course, Dr. VAN DYKE knew nothing about all this. He was as innocent as a child, and took childlike delight in playing with his new political toy. He was all right. There was no fault to be found with him. He really wants to better the condition of the town and to make everybody good and happy. He was not talking in his own inter-

est, but in a purely altruistic spirit. We say that unhesitatingly, though we don't know what he said. If his political associates were as single-minded as he, they would have none of the trouble about selecting a ticket which now vexes them and balks their progress. They would not be dealing and dickering, but would be searching only for the most righteous men as candidates, trusting in the Lord and the worthiness of their cause to bring to them victory next month. Instead of dealing, they would be uncompromising: and if they were thus sincere of purpose and honest of conviction,

their chances of success would be greater. As it is, they are at their wits' ends to find candidates who seem to them available and who are satisfactory to the ring with which they are working. Men who fulfil Dr. VAN DYKE's requirements are plentiful enough in town, men of admirable purposes and praiseworthy sentiments, but the ring masters do not primarily want that sort. They want a candidate for Mayor who will carry out the terms of the deal-a politician who has no nonsense about him when it comes to the practical business of political bargaining. Such a man is hard for them to find. because by running on the League ticket he will doom himself to political ruin. Neither Democrats nor Republicans of any political prominence or ambition will listen to the persuasions of the dealers, who are forced to go down into the ranks of petty men flattered by even the prospect of the distinction of defeat. The movement is thus without a leader, and it will not get one who really represents the sincerity of Dr. VAN DYKE. The candidate will be either a wornout political back or some coloriess novice or nonentity.

Why, then, does not the clerical annex assume the control of the business itself? Why does it continue as the puppet of the intriguers? Let it seize the helm and steer the ship to safer waters. Dr. VAN DYKE himself would be a truly representative candidate for Mayor, and really he is as available as any who could be selected by the dealers. Of course, he knows nothing about the city government, but he could learn more or less, and he is a man of high prisciple and unquestionable respectability. Besides, he ought to learn more about municipal affairs or to talk less about them. Deteat might chasten, but it would not overwhelm him. He still would have his sacred profession, and the wider his knowledge of men and affairs, the better for him as a minister

He has as much time to attend to the duties of Mayor as any of the candidates suggested. One of them is a man of large mercantile business. Another is a financier in a place of much responsibility. Another is an engineer advanced in age. Another is a man actively engaged in the management of his large estate, and another is a young lawyer who has his professional career to make. They are all busy men and fully as busy as Dr. Van Dyke, who is young, alert, and enterprising. He is the man to head the ticket, and beside him are Dr. HOWARD CROSBY or Dr. HEBER NEWTON, both truly repre-

sentative candidates. The material from which to make up the ticket is at hand. Why does the clerical annex stand aside and leave the intriguing politicians to sell out the movement in which they are so deeply interested that they have come down from the pulpit to enter into the arena of politics?

Oh, no, we do not criticise Dr. VAN DYER'S speech. We nominate him as the fit Mayor alty candidate of the lay and clerical poliit tans of the Municipal League; and we shall gladly asset in accomplishing his defeat, thus withdrawing him from his torsent distructions and returning him to entire devotion to his body profession.

Boston has built a Court House and now eries for a \$200,000 dome for it. "The handlington Herald, "Is almost like a pillar without s capatons" But the Gilded Dome of the State House is dome enough, and it would be unjust to that celebrated work to set up a rival dome. Besides, the glory of Boston is intellectual, not architectural. When a small Boston girl, as

we learn from the Transcript, "has named the doll at the head of her della' house Nora Issun," what need is there of domes or monuments to illustrate the greatness of the town Boston needs no more domes. If she has any money to spend, she'd better put it into lunation asylums.

It is a pity that SAMURL J. RANDALL is not in Smartmeton
If the Democrate were following Mr. Bannatt. * *
-Bochester Democrat and Chronicle.

If the Democrats had been following Mr. RANDALL they would not now be following the Republicans. But they will be in front again before long. Our esteemed contemporary, the All rata

Constitution, is trying to lure our esteemed contemporary, Col, ELLIOTT FERREUMCOR BREPARD, to march through Georgia. the valiant Colonel draw on his boots, take down his sword, and lead his forces into the fight." cries the defiant Cracker son of wrath. The Colonel always has his boots on, and his best editorials are written with the point of his Excalibut. But he has so many other wars on hand that he can't undertake to conquer the South until later in the fall. When he does check his charger to Atlanta, Brer Howell, and Brer Hannis can gird them for a first-class

Our esteemed Mugwump contemporary, the Providence Journal, probably having bought a yachting cap, thus plunks its banjo to the Bell Buoy:"

"No beifry it boasts, nor sexton hoar, This bell on the billows awinging. But the folk who dwell by the lonely shore Hear ever its wild, sweet ringing."

They do, and the overwhelming majority of them grind their teeth at the restrictions of the Government and of humanity that forbid them to practise at the instrument with dynamite shells. One can grow used to the thun der of Niagara, or to the occasional roar of the ocean, but the fitful chime of the bell buoy. which floats, not

"-ready to smite once, and smite no more." but at any moment, you don't know when has been known to make a neighborhood wish that its clauge, like the fog horn, could be exchanged for the Last Trump. There is great romance in the sea; the man who doesn't feel it even in the floreest wrestle with its fury takes a lamentably commonplace view of life or death. But the general experience of folks along shore is that the bell buoy's ring ng coases to be sweet after the first swall or two and becomes a deleful ras; until the ear be comes deadened to its monotony and it passes out of notice.

The Providence Journal had better take off its oliskins, even if it returns with sadness to Mugwump politics.

An Inter-State Hay Palace, made of baled hay, with trimmings of baled straw, has been built at Momence, Ill., and seems to be an appropriate place for future conventions of the Farmers' Alliance. Candidates wishing to attract the bucolfe vote might find it to their advantage to spend a few hours in the Hay Palace and so accustom themselves to agricultural surroundings and secure the proper local cotor. But perhaps a visit to a feed store would be just as effectual.

A Minneapolis mesmerist hypnotizes, or thinks he hypnotizes, people by flashing his eyes at them. If he really possesses this accomplishment he should lose no time in teaching it to the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED. With a hypnotizing eye the Speaker's control over the minority in the next session would be absolute.

THE ISSUE OF THE TIME.

Seen in the South as Well as in the North-New York Speaks to the Nation. From the Memphis Avalanche.

The Democratic State Committee of New York has issued an address to the people not only of that State, but of all the States. In

which it tersely and clearly presents the most distinctive and vital issue that has ever been raised in this country. The address says: When a political party administers the Federal Gov-ernment by persistent encroachment beyond granted powers and by despotic perversions of its mild author

ity: when it intrenches tigelf avainst defeat behind the torn-up foundations of our constituted Government, our parliamentary law, the rights of constituencies and the prerogatives of States, such a party is not only past reform—it has succumbed to revolution, and is already a danger to the republic.

That is the commanding issue to-day between the Demogratic and the Republican parties.

To Test the Weekly Payment Law

ALBANY, Oct. 2.-Attorney-General Tabou and Corporation Counsel Worthington of Buffalo have decided to submit an argued case to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which convenes in Rochester, on Oct. 7, in order to obtain a ruling of the Court as to whether the salaried employees of the city of Buffa o come under the provisions of the weekly payment under the provisions of the weekly payment law. The test will be made in the case of a clerk in the Mayor's office, a fireman a school teacher, the secretary of the Fark Commission, and a collegenat. Mr. Worthington claims that the provisions of the weekly payment has only inclined any labores in the employ of a municipality, and does not apply to salaried employees. John T. McDongan, who is acting for the Atterney-General in this case, on the contrary, holds that the lew applies to all persons and efficials who receive compensation out of the city treasury. The decision is this case will affect all the municipalities in the State, as this will be the first test case.

Echoes from the Connecticut Convention Prom the Hartford Telegram Record The editorial in The Son of Baturday relating to the action of the Convention of last Tuesday is a very fair and correct statement of the actual condition of affairs as they existed in the Convention and still exist

with him. Hence the growing feeling here favorable to

the Democracy as exemplified in Governor Hill. Turning From Cannon's Mouth.

From the Chicago Heruld.
TORCOLA. III., Sept. 28.—Another Republican paper has boited Congressman Cannon, the Hoopeston Beratal yesterday taking the field against him. The Herital has always warmly supported Cannon, but now asserts that it is to the ! est interests of the depublican party in the Fifteenth district that he be retired.

Ges. Palmer's Tate of Lincoln.

From the Chicago Herald. CLISTON, Rt., Sept. 27. -I was once called to Washing ton to see Mr. Limboln on a matter of husiness. It was in 1805. I was shown into an anternom, and waited for some time. I saw Senators and others going in, and finally I was called Mr. Lincoln was being shaved He said I was nome folks, and he count shave before

e. Janid to him; "Mr. Lincoln if I had supposed at the Chicago Con vention that nominated you that we would have this terrible war I would never have thought of going down to a one horse town and getting a one-horse lawyer for

I did not know how he would take it, but rather experied an answer that I could laugh at. But he brushed the harber to one side, and with a colemn face turned to me and said : Saither would I, Palmer. I don't believe any great

man with a policy could have saved the country. If I have contributed to the saving of the country, it was because I sitended to the duties of each day with the hope that when to morrow came I would be equal to the duties of that day," and he turned to the barber

But the Obto Man's Day to Over. From the Cleveland Leader Place observe that Major Mchildley is an Ohlo man. You will hear more about him by and by

From the Chicago Herald. Burd Grabb, the been ap pointed Minister to spain Judging by his name he should have been sent to the Cauncy Islands

Playing 'Possum

Prom the Fashington star. Pelygamy to Utah announces that it is dead. Not Taking (bances,

From the Chicago Prebute. "Rambo's eyes seem to be perfectly sound. I don't see why he wears those gogs on." He togs it to protect his eyes from the glare of his

THE POUR NEW WAR SHIPS. Points Suggested by the Bidding for Their

WARHINGTON, Oct. 2.-It is a curious coincidence that proposals to build the four principal versels provided for at the late session of Congress were opened on the very day that session closed. Such speed in applying approprintions for the increase of the new pavy is unprecedented, an i shows the advance made at the navy bureaus in the art of designing modern war vessels. The extent of this change may be test understood by noting that when the Charleston, the Baltimore, and the Newark were provided for in the act of March 3, 1885. it was so long a process to select and decide on plans for them, resort being had for that pur pose to English naval architects, that the bids were not opened until twenty months after the adjournment of the Congress which passed the But the bureaus of construction and steam engineering at Washington are now more expert. They prepared their plans for the present vessels long before the appropria tions became available; in fact, within twentyfour hours after the act was signed the advertisements were out, with specifications calling for the proposals now made. Yet these vessels far exceed to importance any hitherto atempted in our navy, having much more than double the displacement of the Newark or the Baltimore, and costing more than double either

The Navy Department was accordingly grat-

ified to find four re-ponsible bidders contest-

ing for the work all coming well within the

of these

limits of cost prescribed by Congress. The Pacific coast presents two of the four, the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco entering the lists as well as the Union Iron Works. The latter gives the lower bid of the two, and the provision in the act of Congress is that one of the three battle ships shall be built on the Pacific coast, provided this can be done at a reasonable price. The Risdon Works stand second in importance on that coast, and it is made additionally clear that when two firms can undertake contracts of such magnitude in building steel ships the Parille shore can take care of itself in naval construction. Should a gun factory be established there as is proposed, it will be able to supply batteries for the war ships built on that coast, as well as for it naval decines. As to the Union Iron Works, with the record it has made for itself in the Charleston and the San Francisco and with the armored coast defence vessel and the 5,500-ton protected cruiser, and now one of the new battle ships, it will do its full share in building up the pew navy.

Cramp & Socis have, as usual underbid all competitors, and will be entitled to two battle ships and the big protected cruiser. They have resently begun the 8,100-ton vessel, so that, with four vessels of this size, their hands will be reasonably full of Government work. The entrance of the Bath Iron Works into the concettion, underbidding both the Union Works and the Risdon Works for one of the battle ships was worthy of success. The Maine establishment is building two 1,950-ton gunbatts of the Government, but it was a big leap to try for a vessel or over 9,000 tons. It is a intrajustion whether the geographical provision which enables the Pacific coast to carry off one of the new battle ships from the Bath constitutors has not gone far smough. With the quantity of work now assigned to that coast it would seem able to enter into competition on even terms with the Maine establishment, essels had ever been built there, and the entire plant for steel ships had to be provided.

One noteworthy cheum-tance is that the Ouintard Iron Works using the Roan is hugger at the foundard Iron Works using the Roan is hugger to the best entire may the next competition, since the work of a iditions to the navy is not yet completed, and with the Cramps and the Innon Iron Works well occupied, it will have all the better chance. The same is true of the Bath works.

As the result of the bidding there may be s coast, and it is made additionally clear that when two firms can undertake contracts of

chion from works wen occupied, it will have all the better chance. The same is true of the Bath works.

As the result of the bidding there may be some change in two of the battle ships. The act of Coogress provided for thre vessels, each having about 8,500 tons displayement, at an aggregate cost of \$12,000,000. But the policy of the Navy Department at present is to build as big ships as possible, as was indicated by its increase of the 5,300 ton cruiser to 5,300 tons, and in that of the 7-500 ton cruiser to 6,100 tons. Accordingly it provided plans giving to the three battle ships upward of 9,000 tons each or about as much as it was thought to be said to increase the displayement and yet preserve the limit of cost. The Cramps however have in their own plans provided for a good deal more displacement than even the increased to the department. It is quite certain that this change will be looked upon with layor in view of the Government's general policy; while as the advertisement called for bids both on the department's plans and on the builder's plans, these latter may be an epied.

o Cramps would build two battle ships on The Gramps would build two hattle ships on their own plans for \$5.745,000. The Union Iron Works will build one buttle ship for \$3.240,000. The aggregate would be just \$12,005,000 which would be \$2.720,000 less than the appropriations. For this sum there would be obtained four fine weeds, these of them having 18 inches of among at the maximum and carryinches of armor at the maximum and corry-ing four li-inch, four 8-inch, and four 6-inch rifles each, while the remaining vessel, a triple-screw protect decision, will be famous for her appeal the guarance leing 2: knots, for which no less than 20,500 house power is expected to be supplied.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. It is thought in Berlin that Field Marshal Count Von

Molike will be made Duke of Sedan on his 10th birthday, on Oct . it.

The Coar is the largest of all living landed proprie tors owning an estate which to pearly equal in area to the whole of France.

The Chinese Cotton Cloth Company of Shanghai is at

hampered by financial difficulties. The English authorities are investigating the habit of ether grinking, which is said to be spreading in that country, many persons using other as a substitute for alcoholic liquors The plans for making Paris a seaport have been de-

Inst about to commence operations, although much

posited at the Hotel de Ville. The proposed canal from Rogen to Paris is to be 110 miles long and about twenty feet deep, to cost 185,000,000 francs. Dena Emilia Pardo Baran, according to an English critic. "is the greatest of Spanish writers, perhaps the

greatest of living European writers; certainly in Eng and no woman can be named who comes nigh her." The son of Aristotic Valacritia one of the "greatest ports of modern Gresce," is preparing a new edition of his father's works. The most important is an epic. "Gratianos Zora " on the resistance of the Leucadians to the domination of Venire in the Middle Ages. It does not do for Japanese newspapers to speak ill even of dead rulers, much lass of the living. Several

Japanese editors have been sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labor for speaking disrespec fully of the Emperor Hmmu, who, if he ever existed, lived about wise years ago. Prince Albert Victor's recent visit to Wales recalls the fact that there lives at Cardiff to day another claimant

to the title of Frince of Wales. A humble gentleman there claims direct descent from Owen Glyndwr crowned Prince of Wales at Machynileth. The pedigre is also intely unbroken, and its authenticity has been recognized by the highest beraidic authorities.
Some Spaniards, who tried a while ago to set up in business in the island of Fernanda Po, got the cart very much before the horse. They decided that the manufacture of sugar case your would be a very profitable industry, so they imported a steam engine from Spain at large cost, got all ready to crueb case, and then turned their attention to starting a plantation. Dr. Baumann, the african traveller, who has returned from Fernando Po, says the steads engine is now rusty and useless and there is nothing for it to do, for its owners have discovered, wery much to their chagrin, that sugar cane does not theirs on the island The report just issued by the Australian Commission appointed to consider the achieve submitted in answer

to the offer of 12 . Ob as a reward for some means of ending the rabbit pest in Australia, shows that fourteen hundred schemes have been considered and rejected. The carrylox power of sheep tracts has been diminished by the abundance of rabbits from 20,000 to 2,000, and the value of fature is a treu reduced from the some cause from £30,000 to £5,000. The Commission have made up their minds that such devices as trap ping and colemning are vain. In the seven years from 10.03 to 1000 the New Nouth Wales to vernment spent Elbu 28: on such experiments without effect Commissioners look for a remely only to the invention of a disease. The report therefore is largely taken up with a notisideration of the various diseases which inventors are anxious to prepagate among the rathirs. These include small-pox glauders hydro-phonic, and inherculate one person suggesting type worm as a remady. M. lasteurs invention cholers, Fractives must attention, but the Commitation ers regard it sea failure Finishing the greater heat of the Australian climate has changed the conditions under which successful experiments were made in France Finally, the remedy which the Commissioners look forward to falling a convenient disease, is the gradual encourse of the land. They recommend of ligatory wire fencing. Meanwhile the offer of £25 000 is still open to any who can win it.

> Bomestie Ups and Downs From the Buffile Courses. he help of plenty as advice.
>
> Whether of open to a Late.
>
> As does must connect the price of ice,
> to seen the cost of cost,

LETTERS FROM THE PROPER The Theological Schools.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of Sept. 30 on "Our Theological Schools," while we are forced to acknowledge the truth of your conclusions from the premises as there stated, it seems to me an inquiry into those premises will show that they are only a portion of the facts which have to be taken into account; that while in the march of religious, as well as secular developments, the philosophic mind desires to have the major causes alone separated as far as possible from the minor, and while for long periods the e grand causes alone will suffice, yet when considering a period of har lly more than twenty years we have to consider minor as well as

major cau-es, To compare the attendance of these two seminaries and from this to advance any theory as to relative denominational influence on candidates for the ministry is hardly fair. The Episcopal Seminary has the support of the whole communion in the United States, and it has only a few-and they feeble-rivals, Cambridge, Philadelphia, Middletown, Gambier, Nashotah. The influence of the Bi-hops, with but few exceptions, is exerted to make candidates come to New York for their education. No such influence is at work in the Presbyterian communion. The Union Seminary is by fer the finest Prosbyterian Seminary, but here only college-trained men are re sived. The Episcopal Seminary receives well nigh all

by far the linest Presbyterian Seminary, but here only college-trained men are re-sived. The Episcopal Seminary receives well nightall who are sent.

The money question enters largely into account. The Episcopal Church gives little encountament to the paor man to enter its minister. No such zeal is shown in raising funds for ministerial education as is seen in such denominations as the Methodists or Bantists. While Trinity Church. New York, makes a magnificent donation yearly from its corporate funds for this purpose. I am told the collection for it amounted to between twenty and thirty dollars a year are. This has combined the Episcopal clergy, largely to those candidates who can alford to live in New York.

Tou say the candidates are supported while studying. It is true they may sar a soulps of hundred dollars teaching, or supplying, but this will not keen a man. Hardly any scholarch peaceds \$250 a year, while it costs \$600 or \$700 to live in New York.

The Pachyterian brethren have a fine seminary at Princeton, which is overflowing. Their other schools are well attended by those whom previous non-prenatation or lack of means prevents coming to New York or Princeton.

As a churchinan, I should be very giad to see an increased Episcopial clergy, but with all my churchmanship. I would not wish to see the Presbyterians co backward, and I don't telleve they will. They are the most mascullae in every way of our national clergy, but with all my churchmanship. I would not wish to see the Presbyterians co backward, and I don't telleve they will. They are the most mascullae in every way of our national clergy, and are boind to play a grand part yet in that great American Church of the future. Their induence has been mighty and beneficial, and no good citizen could see it iessend without regret.

They do know what they believe, and that is the Google for Lord. If the Church is not advancing as it used to, I think this is not to be attributed to the second clerk that the raisonal church, the one you say they derive the

Mals. New York, Oct. 1, 1590.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: From your reply, in THE SUS Of Blet inst., to J. H. D's inquiry about the religion professed by Lincoln's assassins. I infer your impression to be that Mrs. Surratt was guiltly implicated in the conspiracy. There is very strong evidence to the contrary, and that she had no knowledge of what her son John Fur: att and the other men who came to ace him at her boarding house in Washington were plotting I shall designate as Mr. R. courageously and alone, be friended Mrs Surrat: and her agonized daughter until the former died on the scaffold. To him Mrs Surratt up to the very last moment asserted her entire innocence, which might have been established at the military trial had there not been at the time such a tempest of wrath, excitement, and desire to punish raging in Washington. On the morning of the excention Mr. B. obtained from the principal criminals a solemn declaration that Mrs. Surrat. was not as all implicated in the plut, and had no knowledge whatever of it. The tieneral in command (who. I bolieve was Hancowk in clarke of the execution was so impressed by the evidence freely given by men who knew they had only a few hours to live that he very humanely sasisfed Mr. B. all he could to get a reprieve for Mrs. Furratt. He furnished an ambulance wagon with two fast horses, in which Mr. B. and Miss Surrait yot and were driven as fast as the horses could go to the White House. He went so far in his compassion as to station mounted videties at intervals on the way with instructions to bring back the reprieve as fast as possible. But Trestiant debach was inservate on the way with instructions to bring back the reprieve as fast as possible. But Trestiant debach was an except of the way with instructions to bring back the reprieve as fast as possible. But Trestiant debach was always at the safe of the way with his factors with the safe news of their failure to set a reprieve and Mrs. But Miss surrait who had to return with the safe news of their failure to set a reprieve and Mrs. Surrait was hung. A personage at Washington, who afterward, it is said, committed succide in New York Pay, prompted and supported the Freedom in his obdinary.

It is a pity that Mr. R. has not so far published a full. stary trial had there

afterward, it is seen that the desired in the seed and supported the President in the odd crary.

It is a pity that Mr. R. has not so far published a full narrative of these facts of which he has personal knowledge. They would be a valuable contribution to history, and might serve to expected Mrs surratis memory and reliabilities it from a charge which there is good reason to believe untues and in which no doubt, many, it good faith, believe.

**Example Carmonic Layran, New York, Sept. 27, 1889.

The Connecticut Democrats.

To THE ROMOS OF THE SUN-Sir: I want to thank you for taking notice of the representation question in the Democratic party in Connecticut in this morning's Sun, It is right. It must prevail, but it is a bard up-hill road, and so many want to stand still at the bottem. Never theless nothing helps as so much as criticisms from out of the State and nothing out of the State so much, if you will permit me to say so, as from Tas Sus For Tax Sus is read by the Democratic politicians of Connections more than airs other. New York paper and, I am Sus is read by the Democratic politicians of Connections of the Connection of the Conn theless nothing belos as so much as criticisms from on

A Liberty Pole on the Highlands.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: A committee composed of representatives of the societies of the Grand Army of the Republic Union Veteran Association, Sons of Veterans Sons of the American Revolution, Navai Veterans' Association, and the public schools are en gaged in raising funds to erect a liberty pole adjoints the Twin Lighthouses at Navesink Highlands and plan-ing upon it, during the hours of daylight, the Stars and Striper. As you are doubtless aware. It is in the first your of land visible from about ship in approaching the hithor of New York. We would be pleased to receive your contribution in an amount hot foreved one dollar by you can contribute this amount for as many members of your family as you wish.

Flease make theel to order of dor Wim. P. Griffith, Treasurer, and enclose the same to ma. With Addownia, Chairman.

Mayens, N. J., 20 Spruce street.

The Intercontinental Bullway.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.- The Department of State has received a d spatch from the United States Legation at Busines Avres a nouncing that the President of the Argentine Rejublic has issued a decree accepting the plan for an Intercontinental Ratiwas Commission and has sent a message to Congress as ing for sutherly to a cold sutherly to a sutherly to a sutherly to a sutherly to a such a sutherly to a such a such as the sutherly to a such as the sutherly to a such as the subset of the the subset o

Ex-President Cleveland Huyan Yacht. Boards, Get 2. Ex-President Grover Claveland has pure lased the whomer yacht Calona from M. A. P. B. shell of the Great Head Yacht Club. The second is a folly footer centre oard and classically equipped. She will be hauled up at Marion, Mass., for the winter.

Probibition Conventences.

From the Selecaska State Journal. "When I was at les Moines," and the con-vital traveling man. I sloped at one of these total hat is, I siwars to when I am in a Prohibition State."

A kedak hote,"
Why, cert. You press a button, and the house does the rest. It saves a hear at bother.

140 DISTRICTS OUT OF 947, 169,768.

But Take Notice. Please, That the Dis-The census counters in the Mayor's Office were not nearly so rushed yesterday as they expected to be. In fact, they were kept but moderately busy, for while the returns of thirty election districts awaited them on their arrival only ninety-six more came in so they handled but 126 the entire day. It was a long day, too, for they remained on duty until o'clock. The aggregate population of the 140 election districts heard from so far prove to be 169,745. The districts containing this aggregate are scattered all over the city. They are naturally, also, the smalles districts. The smallest district, other things being equal, is soonest counted. The districts average 1.212% inhabitants apiece. Such a rate for the entire 947 districts would make a population of only 1.150.000.

with the state of the City Hall squad, when handing in his book, which entained the counseration of the Fourteenth Election district of the Fourth Assembly district made affiliavit that J. Grinter of 76 East Broadway, had refused to give any information, as in his opinion it would not be respectful to the United States Government."

Processon Hussey of the Thirtieth street squad, whose field of allow was the Twenty-sixth Election district of the Seventh Assembly district reported to, Supervisor Kenny that at 111 Fifth avenue, some woman has refused to furnish him with any statistics as to the occupants of the house, on the ground that they had already been counted at Riverdaic. The woman added that the family would return in four days, and suggested that the policeinan might call assin. The Misses Annie Margaret, and Mary Combs live there.

As on Wednesday, W. H. Olcott of the Federal Combs Bureau oversaw the counting, apparently to see that no ballot stuffing was done. The Mayor received yesterday several more

done. The Mayor received yesterday several more letters from persons out of town who were arraid they would be left out of the cousies, and accordingly forwarded the desired statistics as to their lamilies. Among them was one from loseph lentithon of 36 West Eleventh street, who wrote from Bayshore. L. I. that his household numbered fourteen persons. Patrick Tierney of 32 Lexington avenue sent from somewhere in New Jersey his own name and that of his wife Margaret.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUR.

This year again the price of a ticket to the Fair of the American Institute has been fixed at 25 cents. The experiment of cheap entry was tried last year and it proved so much more successful than the higher price of previous times that its continuance has been determined upon. Some of the Institute's directors are desirous of reducing the gate money still further, putting it as low as 10 cents, and they give strong reasons in tavor of the proposition. They believe that at the dime rate, the exhibition would be visited by tens of thousands of people who find it hard to give a quarter of a dolar for each ticket, besides paying car fare and the other small sums needed for sungry tems of excense. This is a view of the case that may be worthy of consideration by the directors, who are naturally anxious that the exhibition of this year shall be an unprecedented success.

"There is hope," said an aged Hebrew at the Palestine conference held in the Chrystie street synagogue on Wednesday night, " there is hope that Palestine will yet regain her ancient independence and enjoy even more glorious times than those of Solomon." The speaker's face gleamed as he spoke. "There is hope," he added, "that Jerusalem will be redeemed before the close of the nineteenth century, and that the scattered trices now in exile all over the world will return to the land that was promised unto Abraham. The Turkish Government, which has wrought rain in Palestine, is tottering from Armenia to Constantinopie. It continues to exist only by the sufferance of the great powers under the pretection of England, but there are signs that it cannot be held up much longer. When it allows then will come the opportunity of the floy Land. The movement that has been begun in New York for sending the persecuted Jews of Russia back to Falestine is full of significance. It is a sir nr movement, and has the support of wealthy members of the Jewish race, not only here, but also in England, France, Germany, and other countries of Europe. Thousands of the Jews of Gentile landshare within the passiew years gone to Palestine to sold there, and tens of thousands are anxious to follow in their footsteps. We would have millions of them there within a generation, if the country were freed from the Turkish yoke, as it will yet be? The aged Hebrew who spoke thus hoped he would its to see the fulfillmen of his prophecy, and said he merely expressed a sentiment that is deep in the heart of the Jewish race all over the world.

Andrew Carnegie, who gave the welcome to extle all over the world will return to the land

Andrew Carnegie, who gave the welcome to the ironmasters now in session here, is reported to be the richest Scotchman in the world, with an income bigger even than that of any of his aristocratic countrymen, who while enjoying the domains and palaces that come to them by inheritance, are apt to be hard up for eash at times. Mr. Carnege talks freely of the days of his poverty in Scotland and in this country, and tells how happy he was when able to earn as high wages as \$8 a week in Pittaburch. He recovered week in Piraburgh. He recounts his strug-gles from that time till he be-am wealthy. He is not afraid to sourify those of his fellow milli-maires who are mean with their money. and, a short time ago, went so far as to say in print that the man who dies rich dies dis-graced. If he himself dies poor he will have to get rid of a good many of his millions before lo-ing his renown as the richest Scotchman in the world.

The German Socialists of this city express great satisfaction that "all was quiet" in Berlin and throughout Germany on Wednesday when the Kaiser opened the gates to the banished prophets of socialism, who hastened to take advantage of his clemency. There was that the Socialist manifestations on this occasion would lead to dangerous disturbances, and that the troops and the police would act with severity in the maintenance of the peace. But it now appears that these apprehensions were groundless. The Socialists of Germany welcomed their returned leaders, held meetings, and brought out payers without integration of their nearly lewel to include in rejoicing to their hearts content. The disciples of Rarl Marx in this city are now sure and certain that his now general will seen be adopted by the working millions of Germany under the auspices of the reforming young Emperor. that the Soc alist manifestations on this occa-

A swarthy Hawalian who has taken up his abode in this city says his advices from Hono iulu do not agree with the recent report of danger of a revolution there. He says: is rivalry between the natives, who form the main body of the population, and the white residents, who form about one-fifth of it, but who are striving for political power, and have obtained control of the Government. This rivoiry, which has lasted for many years, has been and still is pacify, but the natives are now striving for ascendancy with uncommon energy by constitutional methods. There was a change of the Ministry this year, and there may be other similar changes without any disturbance. Eing Kalakaua, who has held the threate ever since his election seventeen years ago is a shrewling, a pacificator, and as mild a rule; as ever raigned in any realm, under a written Constitution. He knows how to evercome difficulties, how to get along with rival factions, and how to retain his office against the wiles of agitation. We have both natives and white a will would like to raise a Hawai an republic, and they may raise it in the high the American liear Admiral who resently walked the deck of his flagship in Polynesia. obtained control of the Government. This

A vegetarian of this city has become a flesh cator since be discovered a scientific law that he had not previously been aware of. He changed his mind upon the dist question, and got convinced that meats were among the proper edities for mankind after he had been proper edities for mankind after he had been assured by a not seer of the mixtre that beef, mutten, and nork were merely transformed green verse abless and grain. After pondering upon the interesting law of themselving upon the absence of the transformation he same to the confusion that vege arisation is a destrict of harge score, and he adopted a new distate policy under which he now epoys tenderlein steaks lamb chops and fried bacon, not to speak of stewed kidney pigs feet, and the de weds.

There is a mood-sized compain hanging on a vin. which rise up the size of a brick house in V. a. Twenty four historical. It can be seen from the size was traine of the Ninth avenue was trained as they approach Twenty-third street, locating weekward.

Turt# Bill Kinder arten.

Collector Erhardt does not think the workings of the new Tariff till will perceptibly disturb the routine of the customs departments n New York. All the heads of divisions and there have been remested to square leads to be to before and special Doport to a house called in rule loss as to the changes with that and these kinders are a exercises will probably us on for a month or more. But the departments are ready for the bill, and so usually or dollar is an indicated.